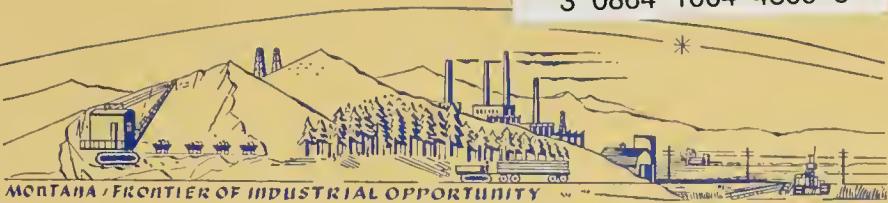


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Industrial Horizons



Vol. 4., No. 4. April, 1959

News Publication — Montana State Planning Board

MONTANA'S POPULATION INCREASES TO 688,000; 16.4% GAIN SINCE 1950

Montana's population increased by 16.4 per cent between 1950 and 1958, according to semi-official estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Census and State Board of Health.

The state's total population is estimated at 688,000 on July 1, 1958, an increase of about 97,000 over the population of 591,024 enumerated on April 1, 1950, by the Federal census. The rate of increase of 16.4 per cent in a little over eight years is slightly higher than the 15.0 per cent gain for the nation during the same period.

BIGGEST SHARE FROM NATURAL INCREASE

Most of the gain in Montana is accounted for by natural increases—excess of births over deaths. Between April 1, 1950, and July 1, 1958, there were approximately 140,000 births and 51,000 deaths to residents of Montana. This is a natural increase of 89,000, and accounts for about 92 per cent of the population increase since the Federal census. The remaining eight per cent is attributed to an excess of in-migrants over out-migrants by the Board of Health. The net gain from migration for the eight-year period is estimated at 8,000.

Montana's population growth compares favorably with the national rate of increase, and is considerably higher than that of immediately surrounding states. However, it is somewhat lower than that of the fastest growing states in the country—Nevada (64.0 per cent), Florida (59.3 per cent) and Arizona (50.6 per cent). North Dakota increased by 4.8 per cent, Wyoming by 12.1 per cent and Idaho by 11.8 per cent.

OVER HALF IN THREE LARGEST COUNTIES

Over half the state's population increase occurred in three counties—Yellowstone, Cascade and Missoula, according to Board estimates. Yellowstone (Billings) gained nearly 22,000 people and Cascade (Great Falls) over 20,000.

The U. S. Bureau of Census makes annual estimates of state populations, but does not make regular postcensal estimates for areas below the state level. Since no other state agency in Montana is charged with the responsibility for making population estimates for counties, the Division of Records and Statistics of the State Board of Health in Helena prepares its own estimates of county populations for use in calculating birth and death rates. These estimates have no official status, but they are the only governmental estimates available (several commercial magazines make county population estimates, but they are generally not as accepted as semi-official governmental estimates—see article by Dr. H. K. Shearer, Director of the Bureau of Business and

Economic Research at Montana State University, "A Survey of Population Estimates for Montana," *Montana Business Review*, February, 1959).

Copies of the Board of Health estimates may be requested from John C. Wilson, Director, Division of Records and Statistics, State Board of Health, Helena.

RURAL ZONING TERMED DESIRABLE

Cities and towns have zoning ordinances. So should the surrounding farming communities. Rural zoning gives protection from helter-skelter urban expansion that will skyrocket property taxes and waste valuable crop land.

Most vulnerable to this urban expansion in the Great Plains are the fertile irrigated valleys where every acre counts. But wherever you are, look around. If bulging cities are eating up the best farms while hilly, unproductive land is left untouched, or if objectionable slums are marring the highway sides, your community needs protection.

Rural zoning is the answer if it isn't already too late. Farmers tend to oppose zoning though they can profit most by it. Properly planned, zoning allows for distribution of costs of public facilities; it restricts residential and industrial developments to suitable locations. Most important, it can protect those of you who wish to continue farming by limiting property tax increases resulting from speculative land buying to those areas specifically set aside for development.

—“Farming for Profit,” Doane Agricultural Service, April, 1959.

NATIONAL LOG TO MAKE “SANDWICH” PANEL

National Log Construction Co., of Thompson Falls, manufacturers of “Air-Lock” pre-cut log cabins since 1946, is planning a new plant for construction of panelized residential buildings, according to Stephen D. Babcock, President of the firm.

The new “sandwich panels” are three inches thick, are prefinished inside and

SOWERWINE REPLACES ROYS AS DIRECTOR

Elbert O. (Bert) Sowerwine, Jr., will become Director of the Montana State Planning Board in Helena July 1, succeeding Perry F. Roys, who has resigned to become Manager of Area Development for Northern Natural Gas Co., in Omaha, Neb., according to a joint announcement by D. P. Fabrick, Chairman of the Board, and R. C. Setterstrom, Chairman of its Advisory Council.

Sowerwine, born in Tooele, Utah, is now a Wyoming rancher, and received his bachelor and master's degree in chemical engineering from Cornell University in 1937 and 1938.

He joined Wigton-Abbott Corp., a Plainfield, N. J., consulting engineering firm, in 1948. An assignment with this firm brought Sowerwine to Cody, Wyo., to work on problems of Husky Oil Co. Upon completion of this project, Sowerwine decided to remain in the West. Resigning from Wigton-Abbott in 1955, he acquired ranch properties at Wapiti, Wyo. and entered private consulting work.

Roys has been the Board's only executive head since it was reactivated by the legislature in 1955.

“We are sorry to lose Mr. Roys,” commented Fabrick. “He has done a good job of establishing the State Planning Board as an effective agency to advance the economic growth of the state.

“However, we feel Bert Sowerwine is very well qualified to carry on the excellent work started by Roys.”

outside at the plant, and include wiring and built-in heating ducts. They are shipped to the job site where they are fitted together.

National Log purchases cabin logs 7-12" in diameter by 100" long, treats them with penta, and bores out the center of the logs. Logs are tongued and grooved by the “Air-Lock” method, a patented process purchased by Babcock in 1946. The firm now employs 10 men, and plant capacity is 800' of “Air-Lock” logs per day. The logs are sold in 12 states, 40 per cent through wholesale jobbers and 60 per cent directly to owners.

20 MORE JOBS

Employment is expected to increase by about 20 when the new operation gets going. Initial capacity will be panels for one house per day. The panels will be marketed nationally.

Samples of the logs produced by National Log, and catalogs, were displayed by State Planning Board at the Midwest Business Opportunities Exhibit in St. Paul, October 15-17, 1958 (see INDUSTRIAL HORIZONS for Oct-Nov. 1958). Babcock reports several sales contracts from this exhibit.



Talc mined in the Dillon area is taken to the large washing and crushing mill at Barratts siding, just south of Dillon. Montana talc is among the purest in the world, making it possible for the product to be shipped all over the country. The mill and mine employs an average of 50 men during the summer.

Tri-State Talc Plant At Dillon Employs 50

Tri-State Minerals Co., a subsidiary of Southern California Minerals Co., of Los Angeles, has operated a talc washing plant near Dillon since 1951. Since 1954 the company has also operated a talc mill and crushing plant at this site. This firm provides a payroll of considerable importance to the area's economy as it employs approximately 30 people year-round and adds approximately 20 more during the summer months.

Talc is used in paint (as an extender), in ceramics, in tile (60% talc; 40% clay), and in insulators. The talc is custom-ground at the plant to meet the exacting requirements of each customer and approximately 60 per cent of Tri-State's yearly shipments go to paint manufacturers.

Nearly 80 per cent of all talc shipped from Tri-State is delivered to markets east of the Mississippi and considerable quantities travel to the Eastern Seaboard States. John R. Pyner, General Manager says that their talc is able to compete favorably in such distant markets because of its exceptional quality.

Color is one of the most important characteristics of talc and the most desirable color is pure white. If iron is present in the ore, it will discolor the talc; magnets are therefore used to remove this impurity. After the talc has been ground to the required fineness, it is graded into different groups.

Tri-State Mineral has several talc deposits in the Dillon area and it operates two of them on a year-round basis. The deposits are mined by open-pit methods and the ore is stockpiled at both the mines and the mill.

Besides talc, Tri-State is also interested in locating high-grade deposits of such nonmetallic minerals as limestone, white barite, and kaolins. Pyner requests five-pound samples for testing (P. O. Box 227, Dillon).



Tri-State Minerals operates several open-pit talc mines in the Dillon area.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS SHOULD HAVE ADEQUATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Prospective property buyers in new subdivisions outside city limits are advised by the State Board of Health to make careful study of the plans for providing water and sewage facilities if such facilities are not provided by the municipality.

Not only is the prospective buyer warned to look into the facilities on his own property, but also to consider what may happen when a neighbor at some later time constructs a home which needs water and sewage facilities.

Cause of Problems

The problems usually arise from improperly located septic tanks on small sized lots or from the use of septic tanks in soil which cannot properly handle the effluent.

The State Board of Health is receiving an increasing number of complaints that improper septic tanks are seeping into wells; flowing into ditches; permeating the neighborhood with vile odors; overflowing onto other persons' yards, and

(Continued on page 4)

WHO'S AGAINST PROGRESS?

Ed. Note: The following is reprinted from the March 4, 1958, issue of "Direction Finding," a periodical issued by Industrial Planning Associates of San Francisco. Director of this economic consulting firm is Stuart Parry Walsh, whom many Montanans will remember as a luncheon speaker at the Second Statewide Community Development Conference held in Butte, January 23-24, 1958.

Who's against Community growth? More folks than you might think. At least eleven kinds of anti-expansionists can be readily identified. Five of these groups probably deserve little sympathy:

- 1. Merchants and professional men who don't want any more competition.
- 2. Landlords who don't want to have to make improvements.
- 3. Industrialists who don't want wages to rise or job opportunities to increase.
- 4. Indolent public officials who don't want to face any new problems.
- 5. Bankers who don't believe the town has much of a future.

But there are six other groups that have very good reasons for silently or actively resisting growth:

- 1. Retired people who fear increased housing costs, taxes, crowds, noise and traffic.
- 2. Farmers who want to find parking spaces and familiar faces when they come to town. (Some close-in farmers may feel differently because growth raises the market value of their land.)
- 3. Resort operators and visitors who want to see the small-town atmosphere preserved.
- 4. Summer home owners who feel the same way.
- 5. Commuter residents to whom growth means nothing but trouble and taxes, unless it brings local jobs that could make commuting unnecessary.
- 6. Other residents who just like the town the way it is.

Not all these kinds of people are found in every community, though most places have at least seven of them. They are seldom organized unless some major threat of sudden growth appears. Some of them serve on local industrial committees, but their hearts aren't in their work. More than one committee member has told us confidentially that he is privately opposed to what he is publicly supporting.

Unfortunately the best efforts to prevent growth are self-defeating. People who want to escape the pressures of progress hear about these quiet places and they flock there in increasing numbers. That's how some of our fastest growing cities got their start.

Definite plans to construct a rolling mill and pellet plant have been announced by the Phillips County Marketing Association of Malta. The plant will cost between \$90,000 and \$115,000 and will be built east of the Association's seed house. Construction is awaiting purchase of machinery, but the mill is expected to be ready for operation by fall.

MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

AVAILABLE PLANT SUMMARY

SPRING, 1959

BUILDINGS AVAILABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE IN MONTANA COMMUNITIES

CITY	Bldg. No.	Type of Construction	No. of Floors	Type of Floor	Total Area (approximate) Sq. Ft.	Distance to Railroad
BELT	1	Stone	2*	Wood & Concrete	8,000*	1/4 mile
BILLINGS	1	Steel	1	Concrete	90,000	Adjacent
	2	Steel	1	Concrete	21,000	Adjacent
	3	Concrete Bl.	1	Concrete	5,600	300 ft.
BROWNING	1	Frame	4*	Wood	9,600*	1 mile
BUTTE	1	Brick	4*	Wood	26,000*	Adjacent
	2	Brick	4*	Wood	19,500*	Adjacent
	3	Brick	2	Wood & Concrete	15,400	Adjacent
	4	Concrete	2*	Wood & Concrete	12,800*	?
	5	Brick	3*	Wood	12,500*	300 ft.
	6	Frame	1	Concrete	11,300	Adjacent
	7	Brick	1	Concrete	9,500	100 ft.
	8	Concrete Bl.	1	Concrete	4,900	Adjacent
	9	Brick	2	Concrete	4,500	Adjacent
	10	Brick	3	Wood & Concrete	2,000	Adjacent
DIXON	1	Frame	1	Wood	3,500	600 ft.
GLENDALE	1	Frame	1	Concrete	15,500	?
FORSYTH	1	Concrete	2*	Wood & Concrete	8,700*	Adjacent
GREAT FALLS	1	Brick	3*	Wood & Concrete	27,000*	Adjacent
	2	Brick	4	Wood	20,000	Adjacent
	3	Steel	1	?	4,800	?
	4	?	1	?	4,000	Adjacent
	5	Steel	1	Concrete	1,900	?
HELENA	1	Brick	3*	Wood	36,500*	Adjacent
	2	Brick (Unfinished)	3*	Concrete	25,000*	1 mile
	3	Brick	5*	Concrete	16,500*	Adjacent
	4	Concrete (Unfinished)	2*	Concrete	10,000*	400 ft.
	5	Brick	2	Wood & Concrete	5,000	Adjacent
KALISPELL	1	Frame	1	Concrete	13,100	Adjacent
	2	Brick	1	Wood	6,400	Adjacent
LEWISTOWN	1	Brick	1	Wood	22,800	Adjacent
	2	Brick	1	Concrete	15,000	Adjacent
	3	Brick	2*	Wood & Concrete	12,000*	Adjacent
	4	Brick	2*	Wood	10,000*	Adjacent
	5	Brick	2*	Concrete	8,000*	Adjacent
	6	Stone	1	Concrete	4,500	1/4 mile
	7	Brick	1 1/2	Concrete	4,500	Adjacent
	8	Frame	1	Concrete	3,200	150 ft.
MILES CITY	1	Steel	2*	?	7,200*	Adjacent
	2	Frame	1	Concrete	4,500	Adjacent
MISSOULA	1	Brick	4*	Wood	42,200*	1/4 mile
	2	Brick	4*	Wood	41,500*	120 ft.
	3	Brick	3*	Wood & Concrete	6,900*	Adjacent
	4	Steel	1	Concrete	6,600	Adjacent
	5	Brick	1	Wood	6,600	Adjacent
	6	Steel	1	Wood	6,500	Adjacent
POLSON	1	Concrete Bl.	1	Concrete	5,000	300 ft.
	2	Steel	1	Concrete	3,800	Adjacent
	3	Steel	1	Concrete	1,600	Adjacent
RONAN	1	Concrete Bl.	1	Concrete	11,200	1 mile
SHELBY	1	Brick	1	Concrete	12,000	Adjacent

CITY	Bldg. No.	Type of Construction	No. of Floors	Type of Floor	Total Area (approximate) Sq. Ft.	Distance to Railroad
SIDNEY	1	Concrete Bl.	1	Concrete	7,700	1/4 mile
	2	Concrete Bl.	1	Concrete	7,000	1/4 mile
	3	Concrete Bl.	1	Concrete	5,000	Adjacent
THOMPSON FALLS	1	Concrete Bl.	2*	Wood & Concrete	8,800*	300 ft.
	2	Frame	1	Wood	2,500	Adjacent
TROUT CREEK	1	Steel	1	Concrete	3,200	?
WHITEHALL	1	Brick	2*	?	10,000*	1/4 mile

* Includes Basement

Any other buildings available for industrial use in Montana communities may be listed in future AVAILABLE PLANT SUMMARIES. Please return the following form:

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING SUITABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
Please Print or Type

Location _____
(Street and No.) _____ (City) _____

Type of Construction _____ Type of Roof _____

Number of Floors (including basement, if any) _____

Basement: Yes _____ No _____

Type of Floors and Finish:

Main Floors _____

Basement _____

First Floor Dimensions _____

Total Floor Space (including basement, if any) _____ sq. ft.

Height of Ceilings:

Main Floors _____

Basement _____

Freight Elevator: Yes _____ No _____

Sprinkler System: Yes _____ No _____

Is Building in Fire Protection District: Yes _____ No _____

Distance to Railroad _____ Name of Railroad _____

Water Source: City _____ Wells _____

Sewers: Yes _____ No _____ Fuel used for heating _____

Year Built (aprox.) _____

Last Previous Use _____

Use the following space for additional information which will aid in determining desirability of the property such as truck loading docks, type of heating units used, electric power source, land area included, floor load capacity, etc. If additional space is needed, attach a separate sheet.

Owner _____ Address _____

Reported by _____ Title _____ Date _____

Please draw a diagram to indicate floor and office space and approximate dimensions of building(s) and land area. Indicate "North" on diagram. Photographs from various angles will be helpful.

Many Factors Involved In Insurance Company Decision to Leave Montana

The announcement that Western Life Insurance Co., of Helena, is moving to St. Paul, has generated a lot of comment in Montana the past few weeks. For many years Western Life was Montana's only domestic insurance company. Two years ago the company became affiliated with St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., and Western Life announced on April 10 that the company's home offices would be moved to St. Paul in the fall of 1961. The company now has an annual payroll of \$750,000 for 200 home office employees.

Some groups in the state took Western Life's announcement as proof that Montana has a bad "business climate." Since the State Planning Board, as the state's official economic development agency, is vitally concerned with such factors as "Business Climate," R. B. Richardson, President of Western Life was invited to meet with the Board's Advisory Council at its April 22 meeting in Helena. Richardson was asked for specific suggestions about improving Montana's "business climate" as far as insurance companies are concerned.

Following is a report of this meeting as it appeared in the Great Falls "Tribune" for April 23, 1959.

By LUKE WRIGHT
Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA--Many factors, and no single one, brought about decision of Western Life Insurance Co. to move its headquarters from Helena to St. Paul, R. B. Richardson, president of the company, told members of the advisory council of the State Planning Board here recently.

Richardson was informed the Planning Board, which has a definite duty under law to encourage industrial development in the state, regards investigation into the reasons for discontinuance of existing

enterprises or transfers to other states as a part of its work.

Some Functions May Remain

The Western Life executive said decision to move from Montana to Minnesota was the "toughest job I ever had in my life." He indicated that since the actual transfer still is more than two years away, studies in the months to come may well result in decision to maintain at least some of the functions of the "home office" in Montana, even though the official headquarters will be moved elsewhere.

Richardson, a resident of Helena for 32 years, told the advisory council his roots are here and that, personally, he would continue to regard Montana as "home."

The fact that the 1959 Montana Legislature reimposed, for another two years, a tax of 2.25 per cent on insurance premiums, whereas Minnesota charges only 2 per cent for the privilege of doing business, was "important," but not the only reason for the decision to move, Richardson said.

He added that "most of the factors" involved in the decision could not be corrected even by a sympathetic Legislature. Richardson pointed out that from St. Paul it would be possible to fly nonstop to virtually all the major centers where the company does business and that transportation of executives to and from Helena is difficult under existing schedules.

Mail Service Important

Speed in delivery of mail to and from a metropolitan center also was cited as important. Transfer of the home office from Helena to St. Paul, Richardson said, will mean it will not be possible to give quite as rapid service to Montana agents and policyholders as in the past, but will materially speed contact with Los Angeles, Denver and other centers where the company does business.

Western Life now is licensed to do business in 41 states. When it was started virtually all its business was written in Montana. Today only about 15 per cent originates in this state. In recent years California has outranked Montana by a substantial margin and even far-away Florida now figures prominently in the company's totals.

Richardson explained the 2.25 per cent premium tax imposed by the 1957 Legislature and re-enacted by the 1959 session actually represents the minimum tax collected in all the other states where the company does business because of the reciprocal and retaliatory provisions of laws in those jurisdictions.

He pointed out some states do have higher taxes than the last two legislatures have imposed in Montana and that some create definite tax advantages for domestic insurance corporations. Because of the many variables, Richardson added, it is impossible to say that a tax of 2.25 per cent on premiums in Montana is more or less advantageous, but the fact remains that the national average is, in a highly competitive industry, slightly less than 2 per cent.

The first carload of a new forest product, broadboard, was shipped from Intermountain Lumber Co., of Missoula, during March, according to newspaper reports. The board, with ship-lapped edges, is made from lumber, glue, and kraft paper into an 8x2 "sandwich" designed for sheathing, roofing, or sub-flooring.

Intermountain is one of three producers of the sheetboard in the nation, and the only one in Missoula.



The new \$1.5 million Western Life building in downtown Helena, which will be vacated sometime in 1961. Helena Chamber officials are at work trying to find tenants or a new industry to occupy the building.

BRIEFS . . .

The Bank of America is advising California communities to get themselves a master plan and to start dealing with blight and slums if they want to attract new industries to their areas. The bank—largest in the nation—is distributing an Industrial Development Guide as part of its Area Development Services. Companies on the move, the guide states, look for cities with (in addition to other factors) "community livability." Before it starts to woo industry, says the guide, a community should have an improvement plan, have analyzed its land use and worked out a flexible master plan for the community's growth. This includes zoning for industry.

That surrounding states are interested in industrial development is shown by a survey of local industrial development foundations recently conducted by the U. S. Office of Area Development (Department of Commerce) in Washington, D. C. The publication lists 13 of these local incorporated foundations in North Dakota, 12 in South Dakota, 7 in Idaho, 109 in Minnesota, 168 in Wisconsin, 10 in Oregon, and 9 in Colorado. Montana had three (since increased to 7). North Dakota's include such communities as Devil's Lake (pop. 6,427); Grafton (pop. 4,901); Rugby (pop. 2,907); Mayville (pop. 1,790); Hatton (pop. 991); and Wahpeton (pop. 5,125), as well as the larger communities of Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown, and Valley City. And these foundations are active two years ago the Devils Lake group constructed a building to specification and leased it to a new industry for 12 years, with no rent or payments the first two years.

An air pollution control bill was given final passage by the Idaho legislature and sent to the Governor for signature. The measure, which was drafted after a two-year study, provides for the creation of a State Air Pollution Control Commission to establish air purity standards, and to hear complaints brought by the State Health Department.

Montana's population of working force age increased slightly between 1950 and 1957, according to official estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Census. Population of the group between the ages of 18 and 64 increased about 2.6 per cent, while the state's total population grew 13.0 per cent. Montana's growth was between the rapid growth in working force enjoyed by such states as California and Nevada, and the decline in working force experienced by the Great Plains States. While Montana's increase in population of working age is very slight, it does show that

there is a net in-migration of people in this age group, contrary to what many Montanans believe. That the growth was not larger is due to a small birth rate nationally during the depression years.

Kalispell Feed and Grain Supply, Inc., is operating the first custom pellet feed mill in Northwest Montana. Mill machinery was installed at a cost of \$30,000. James Gustin, mill manager, said the new equipment will be able to handle custom pellet work for surrounding farmers, offering quality feed at a low cost. Increased feeding programs for hogs and cattle in the Flathead valley have developed a market for custom pellet work, he said. Under the system employed by the mill, a farmer can use his own grains with molasses, trace minerals and vitamins added at the mill and processed into pellet form.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS

(Continued from page 2)

seeping into a neighbor's basement. Children are coming home from play with their clothes soaked with sewage.

Health hazards are serious since raw sewage spreads disease. When property within a municipality is subdivided the owner must present a plan to the city for water and sewage facilities that meets with State Board of Health approval, but there is no such law relative to this aspect of platting of subdivisions outside the city limits. Thus there is at present no legal way to prevent these unsanitary conditions in Montana.

Costs Often Double

Unfortunately, problems do not develop until the lot owner has built or bought his new home and moved in. To correct the problem is costly. In most cases a public sewage collection system is required. During the several years it usually takes to set up a special improvement district, vote bonds, design and build the system, the unsanitary conditions persist.

In some areas these subdivisions eventually come into the city limits. In any event, property owners are forced to pay again for sewage facilities since the first cost for septic tanks represents a financial loss as well as a hazard.

Subdividers or home owners should contact their city engineers, county surveyors, or city-county planning boards about these problems, if there is any doubt about proper standards. If they live in an area without these agencies, they may contact C. W. Brinek, Director of Environmental Sanitation, State Board of Health, in Helena, for direct aid.

Interesting Publications . . .

1958 Directory of Known Mining Enterprises in Montana (Butte: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Montana School of Mines; Bulletin No. 10; 80 pp.; free). All mines in the state are listed alphabetically under counties with owners and operators. A separate column under products lists the recoverable metal or nonmetal and the property location is listed by mining district, section, township, and range. Also contains a map showing the state's mining districts.

Erling D. Solberg, *The Why and How of Rural Zoning* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Agriculture; Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 196; December, 1958; 58 pp. copies available from State Planning Board or Congressional Delegation). Traces the rapid encroachment of urban land uses on farmland, and shows how rural zoning can help the farmer get the highest value from subdividing his land, at the same time maintaining pleasant living conditions. "This bulletin describes the various kinds of rural zoning regulations that can be used, how they are to be used, their purposes, and the benefits to the community and its people that will result from their use." This booklet should be especially helpful to members of city-county planning boards.

Montana Agricultural Statistics (Helena: Montana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; Volume VII; December, 1958; 104 pp. free). A useful booklet for industrial development agencies. Gives breakdown of crop and livestock production by counties for 1956 and 1957.

Wendell O. Metcalf, *Starting and Managing a Small Business of Your Own* (Washington, D.C.: Small Business Administration, 1958; 49 pp.). Studies have shown that more than 1,000 new businesses are started in the United States each day. In addition, an average of more than 900 businesses change hands each day, and 930 businesses are discontinued. Such a turnover in business ownership indicates a real need for information about the responsibilities of starting and managing a business. This booklet highlights major problems in connection with helping small businessmen to arrive at sound business decisions. Subjects of chapters include how much capital is necessary to start a business, where to get the money, where to locate and record-keeping. Copies available from the State Planning Board in Helena.

MONTANA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Sam Mitchell Building

Helena, Montana

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Industrial Horizons . . .

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